

DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year.

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Fostage to Foreign Countries added. THE SUN, New York city. If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that surpose.

1 ocal News.—The City and Suburban News Bureat of the United Press and New York Associated Peres is at it to 29 Ann attreet. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

The Straight Ticket.

The opponents of the straight Democratic ticket in this town do not know what they want except that they want to beat Tammany. The majority of them have, to be sure, a common and an intelligible platform. They want the spoils of the offices which they have frankly divided among themselves in anticipation. The honest minority simply have a prejudice against Tammany, and are willing to unite with publicans and sinners of any sort for the purpose of beating Tammany. The Repubicans, who furnish its chief strength to the Fusion ticket, are pursuing an absurdly disingenuous course in regard to the excise laws. They have made a platform of their own, directly contrary to that of their party. They are simply standing on their heads. If any changes in the existing Excise law are to be made by a Republican Legislature, they will be made by a Republican Legisla ture which sympathizes with the views of WARNER MILLER, and they will not err in the direction of tolerance and liberality. Mr. PLATT and Mr. LAUTERBACH are fight ing on their own book, and for the purpose of this election only. They have been forced into the desperate position which they have taken; and they know perfectly well that there is no strength in it.

The opposition to Tammany is incoherent and disorganized. It represents nothing but blind hatreds and avaricious hopes and the jaundice of cranks. There is no supe riority in it of public virtue or of public spirit. Anything to beat Tammany; any thing to get a little more patronage; and for Mr. PLATT, the man and leader of the motley guild, anything to help the Republicans in 1896.

The Tammany ticket stands for the Democratic party, for the government of the town by a responsible party. It is opposed by an army of spoils hunters with a camp tollowing of cranks.

Independent voters, the real independents who make no noisy parade of their virtue, but wish in every election to vote for the candidates who seem most likely to promote the interests of the city, will vote the straight Democratic ticket. They have lived through ten months of irresponsible inefficiency on the part of the present municipal administration. They want no more of it. Unreforming reform, with swollen tax bills, is not a vote winner.

To-day's Election.

Every citizen elector in New York city today will have an opportunity to cast his ballot, or rather to mark his ballot, for eighteen candidates for as many offices The electors of the Tenth Congress district, north of Houston street and south of Fortieth on the west side, will have the additional pleasure of voting for still another candidate, a Congressman to fill a vacancy, making nineteen candidates in all.

The two most important offices to be filled to-day in respect of the political advantage accruing to the successful party, are the offices of County Clerk and Register. The County salary of \$15,000 a year, and he has a very large staff of subordinates, whom the law permits him to appoint, and for whose salaries the Board of Estimate and Apportionment must provide. The Register of the county receives a salary of \$12,000, and he. too, has a very large number of minor ap pointments. This number some of the reformers have been endeavoring of late to reduce by testimony designed to show that many of the servants of this department are not performing their public duties with the same diligence and heartiness which might be required in the service of private individuals or corporations. The tenure of these two officers, the County Clerk and Register, is three years: and as these offices are established and protected by the State Constitution, the Legislature has no power to interfere with them by abridging the term of the incumbents or summarily legislating them out of office, as was done less than a year ago with many of the heads of city departments under the Power of Removal bill. But although the Legislature has no power over the tenure or emoluments of the County Clerk or Register as fixed, it has over their subordinates. Section 9 of article 5 of the Constitution as amended last year, ordains that appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State, and of all the divisions thereof, so far as practicable, shall be made according to civil service rules, with a preference for honorably discharged soldiers and saflors from the army and navy of the United States in the late civil war. "Laws," says the Constitution, "shall be made to provide for the enforcement of this section.'

We state an incontestible fact when we say that there is some danger that a Republican Legislature may, with the Governor' assent, put these departments of the local Government under civil service rules. It is a fact, too, that a Republican Legislature wouldn't do it if one or other of the two departments had a Republican at its head

Such is the philosophy of politicians. Three Judges of the Supreme Court are to he voted for to-day in this judicial district. and they will take their sears on the bench on Jan. 1 next, along with the consolidation of the former Court of Common Pleas and the former Superior Court with the Supreme Court. The two subsidiary courts being consolidated with the Supreme Court, the political preferences or predilections of the Supreme Court Judges to be elected today are without importance, as the new tribunal will be overwhelmingly Democratic. Three Judges of the City Court and two Judges of the General Sessions of the Peace are also to be elected to-day, and the Democratic nominees for those posts have been carefully chosen with reference to their qualifications. Neither of these offices is of any political significance except in so far as the Democrats of this Democratic town would prefer to have men in office in harmony with the heads of the other departments.

There remain eight other offices to be filled to-day, excluding the office of Congressman in the Tenth district. While every ocrat and many Republicans in that district will vote for the Democratic candi-

date, control of the next House of Represen tatives is not in any wise to be affected by the result, for the Fifty-fourth Congress comprises 240 or more Republicans and perhaps 104 Democrats. Thus one Democrat more or less or one additional Republican will not affect the political complexion of the House. There are six offices to be filled on the State ticket and two offices on the State ticket locally: that is, one Senator in each Senate district to the number of twelve in this county, and one Assemblyman in each district to the number of thirty-five in this county. These officers are very important, and whatever political interest there is in the present campaign, apart from the interest inspired by the individual candidates and the earnest efforts of their friends, centres about these nominees. The six State officers to be elected and the twelve State Senators to be chosen will be in office beyond the date of the next Presidential election, and the Senators will participate in the election of a United States Senator as well. The thirtyfive Assemblymen to be chosen to-day will be in office for one year only, as has been the case heretofore; but that one year's ses sion, beginning in January and terminating in May, will be a very important one for the Democrats of this State if they are to resume, before the date of the next national Convention, the place which has always been occupied by the Democracy of the Empire State at the head of the advancing column. No Democratic vote should be lost in this town to-day, no Democratic vote should be diverted, no Democratic vote should be withheld from the six nominees of the Syracuse Convention for State offices, or the local nominees for Senators and Assemblymen. Some Republican prognosticators have been sending from interior counties during the last few days extravagant estimates of the Republican majority with which they say the stalwart

Democrats are to be overwhelmed. The Democrats of New York city have not, it is true, found either the time or the need for sending bulletins from this town to tell, in advance, what the city of New York will do to-day in rolling up against many disadvantages a majority for the Democratic party. But New York city, which has never yet faltered in its allegiance, will stand firm and straight to-day. Democratic candidates for all the offices will receive a cordial and united Democratic support, and if there be any preference shown by the Democratic electors of this city in the expression of their steadfast determination to support the representatives of their party, it will be, as it ought to be, manifested in favor of those candidates for State offices or legislative offices requiring the fullest measure of practical support Democrats! This is the one day in the calendar year of 1895 when the Republicans can't crow till after sundown.

Parkhurst and the Cucking Stool.

The reappearance of the Dancing Dervish. PARKHURST, on Friday and Saturday in his celebrated specialty of hurling unclean epithets and superheated Billingsgate at political parties and individuals that are guilty of displeasing him, has made an esteemed correspondent ask if this shricking nuisance ought not to be indicted as Communis rixator, a common scold, and if found guilty, as in our friend's opinion undoubtedly he would be, sentenced to the cucking stool. This correspondent is a well-known mem

ber of the New York bar, and his mind has been deeply immersed in study of the com-mon law. It is with diffidence that we venture to disagree with him, but disagree we must. No prosecuting attorney would admit for a moment that an indictment of Dr. PARKHUEST as a common scold would hold water: and even if such an indictment were framed, it would be thrown out promptly by the Court. There is no Judge in these parts who would not be compelled to take judicial notice that Dr. PARRHURST is an uncommon scold, Mirabilis rixator. His that the Provincial Parliament exclusively Clerk receives from the public treasury a inexhaustible virulence puts him into a should make laws in relation to educaclass by himself. Compared with him, a hundred thousand XANTIPPES talking against time, and a hundred thousand THERSITES, with a million French fishwives of the shrillest period of the revolution, would be as the bleat of a dying lamblet to the thunders of the general cataclysm. He has the largest collection of contumely in the world, and it suffers no diminution, although his daily output of spoken and written abuse must be nearly

> or quite 365,000 words. No: an indictment against PARKHURST as a common scold would not lie. Let him alone. Figuratively speaking, he is on the cucking stool already; and to-morrow the vocal whisker on his rotary chin may be soused in the sait waters of calamity. Let him alone. Hope, even against hope, that the scales may some day fall from his eyes and the scaliness from his language, and that he may cease to dance in public to the delight of the ungodly and the scandal of religion. Hope that some day he may flop down upon the stool of repentance, abandon evil speaking, malice, and uncharitable ness, and give up politics for that sacred calling which his loud and general comminations tend to dishonor.

" And while the lamp holds out to burn. The vilest sinner may return!"

History. Advance publications have recently been made from the memoirs, soon to be issued, of one of the officers of the cruiser Alabama, so famous thirty-one years ago. We do not think they add anything to what is already known by those who have made the subject a study; but for those who are not thus informed, the book forcibly emphasizes the

true character of the Alabama's career. The Alabama was in no sense a Southern war vessel. She was not even a Southern enterprise. She was planned, fitted out, and conducted as an English piratical speculation, under the Confederate flag to be sure, but for the sole purpose of enriching English pockets by depredations upon American commerce. The consideration of helping the Confederacy was purely secondary. The Alabama never saw a Confederate harbor. Her gunners were members of the Royal Naval Reserve, actually receiving pay from the English Government. Of all on board the vessel, only SEMMES, the Captain, and one or two officers were Southerners. The rest were Englishmen who had no interest whatever in the Confederacy, and most of whom were as ignorant of what the American civil war was really about as were Bedouin Arabs or the pirates of the Malay Archipelago. It has been urged on behalf of the Englishmen on board that they were naturally freebooters; that the Alabama enterprise was in a sense a professional one, and that similar undertakings have always been carried on by Englishmen when other nations were at war. But at this time, as we know, their predatory instincts were sharpened by hatred of our country and our institutions, and they struck us gladly and

with all their strength. The news of the looting and burning of American merchant ships by the Alabama

was received with delight in England; SEMMES was compared by Englishmen to Rodney and Nelson; and LAIRD, the builder of the Alabama, caused great applause in the House of Commons by his declaration that he would rather build a dozen Alabamas than be such a man as JOHN BRIGHT, America's friend.

Even after the lapse of thirty years the blood of every true American boils at thought of this wanton injury; and now that a black war cloud hangs over England, and there comes from certain mawkish quarters a cry for an alliance between England and the United States, it is just as well for us to remember the Alabama, and the Florida, and the half score other ships that England sent to prey upon us while we were struggling for national existence; and we might remember also that when these vessels were doing their work of piracy upon the seas, the war ships of Russia lay in our ports under orders to act as our friends if the hostility of England should break out in open war.

Not a Narrow Doctrine.

There is no ground whatever for the assumption, which seems to find favor in some quarters, that the MONROE doctrine applies only to cases of attempting the overthrow of republican institutions and the

establishment of monarchy in their place. It is true that the famous message of Dec 2, 1823, referring to the designs entertained by certain European powers, declared that the United States would "consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety." not content with this declaration, the mes sage proceeded to add these words:

"With the existing colonies or dependencies of at European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great considerat and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power, in any other light festation of an unfriendly disposit than as the manifestation of toward the United States."

Here it is seen that "oppressing them, o controlling in any other manner their destiny," is as directly included in the prohibitions of the MONROE doctrine as the deliberate attempt to overthrow their Governments and to build up a monarchy on the ruins. And might not this oppression be exercised by coercing a weak republic with a display of military force in a boundary dispute which, if a more powerful republic were concerned, would be submitted to arbitration? Such an example of oppression should not be furnished by England's attitude toward Venezuela.

The Manitoba School Question.

In the current number of the Catholic Review we find a detailed account of the school question in Manitoba by Mr. John S. EWART, a Queen's Counsel practising in that province. This is a controversy in which all the people of the Dominion take a lively interest, which is certain to be emphasized at the approaching session of the federal Parliament, when the Conservative Government will be called upon to keep its promise to pass the remedial legislation needed to annul the provincial school laws of which the Catholics complain. With this barrister's help let us outline the legal aspects of a dispute which seems likely not only to bring about a change of Ministries at Ottawa, but to split the Dominion population by an irreparable religious cleavage.

Mainly through the efforts of Sir John MAC-DONALD Manitobs joined the British North American Confederation three years after the latter was formed. It became a part of the Dominion by virtue of the Manitoba Act of 1870, which constitutes its charter, or, in other words, defines the range of provincial authority on the one hand and of federal authority upon the other. The act set forth tion, provided that nothing in any such law should prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons had by law or practice at the time of the union (1870). For a violation of this proviso a remedy was supplied by certain clauses of the charter, to the following effect: an appeal was to lie to the Governor-General in council from any act or decision of the Legislature of the province, or of any provincial authority, affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education. In case any decision rendered by the Governor-General in Council on such an appeal is not duly executed by the proper provincial authority, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the decision rendered by the Governor-General in council, and for the enforcement of the educational rights of an aggrieved minority.

So much for the law; now for its applica tion. In 1870, when Manitoba joined the Confederation, its population of about 12,000 was almost equally divided between members of Protestant and Catholic churches. A school system adapted to the existing circumstances was established by an act passed at the first session of the Provincial Parliament in 1871. The system was improved from time to time, but up to 1890 it retained the fundamental characteristic of allotting equal rights and privileges to Protestant and Catholic schools By the year last named, however, a signal change had taken place in the religious composition of the population. The Catholics had come from 50 per cent. to be not more than 15 per cent. This comparative shrinkage of the Catholic popu lation was the pretext for the School Act of 1890, which established what are called public and non-sectarian schools, which, owing to the fact that a vast majority of the teachers are Protestants are, as regards the instruction in morality and religion, really Protestant Sunday schools. All Catholic school property, in cluding a large sum of money then on hand, was turned over to trustees to be elected under the new act, and it was provided that no school which did not comply with the requirements of the statute (that is, which did not cease to be Catholic) was to be deemed a public school or entitled to any public support. Even the organization of Catholics for educational purposes was prohibited, and they were forbidden to tax themselves to support their own schools.

As to the working of this provincial law it is sufficient to cite the testimony of its author, Mr. Joseph Martin, who in a letter published last June acknowledged it to be 'most unjust to Roman Catholics." It is not surprising, therefore, that a petition signed by many thousand Catholics should have been forwarded to the Governor-General in Council, praying for the restoration of their rights and for the modification of the Manitoba statute. The federal Government, however, doubted its jurisdiction, and the Supreme Court of the Dominion being consulted, held that the GovernorGeneral had no power to interfere. Thereupon an appeal was taken to the Imperial Privy Council, which decided that the Catholic minority of Manitoba had been injuriously affected in their educational rights and privileges by the legislation of 1890; that the Dominion Government had ample jurisdiction, and should accordingly apply remedy. Such was the outcome of four

The duty which the Dominion Govern-

ment was thus forced to perform it had

and a half years of litigation.

been anxious to evade, knowing that interference with provincial legislation is unpopular, especially in Manitoba, and that many of the Government's supporters would refuse to back it in any attempt to interfere. Evasion, however, was no longer possible. and on March 21 of the present year the Governor-General in Council passed the socalled Remedial Order requiring the Manitoba Parliament so to modify the school acts of 1890 as to restore to the Catholics the educational rights and privileges of which they had been deprived. The Manitoba Parliament replied in June by a resolution declining the responsibility of carrying into effect the Remedial Order. By this refusal to obey a formal order of the Governor-General in Council, which itself was xecutory of a decision of the Imperial Privy Council, the Parliament at Ottawa acquired jurisdiction of the matter, and it became the duty of the federal Gov ernment to introduce a bill rectifying the provincial legislation, and reinstating the Manitoba Catholics in their rights. Its hesitation to do this caused the resignation of three Catholic members of the Cabinet, and it will be remembered that a Ministerial crisis was averted only by the definite and solemn promise that, unless in the interim the Manitoba Parliament should redress the grievances of the Catholic minority, the Dominion Government-would introduce and press a remedial bill at the next session of the Dominion Parliament which should meet not later than the first Thursday of Jan nary, 1896.

The Manitoba Parliament has refused to make the required changes in the School laws of 1830, and the hour, therefore, is close at hand when the Tory Government of he Dominion will be driven to the wall, and compelled to choose between allenating its Catholic supporters in Quebec or its Protestant supporters in Ontario. The day has passed when it could manage to carry water on both shoulders.

Three Men in a Boat.

Alleged outrages of Venezuela upon Brit ish subjects are multiplying, so that the crop of British ultimatums may become very bountiful. The latest story is told by three fishermen who went sailing from Trin idad Island in their boat, intending to ply their vocation, when a Venezuelan vessel chased them and fired half a dozen shots at them. They were taken to Goose Island and thence, with a prize crew of two men aboard, proceeded to a Venezuelan port where, after being imprisoned a fortnight they were set free, but without their boat, and without money or food. Only by dint of much walking and other hardship did they reach a port where they got passage in a small craft to their home.

As yet there is no Venezuelan version o this affair, nor of the attack upon the Myosotis, a British schooner. In both cases it would appear that revenue cutters were concerned, and the cause of the seizures may have been a suspicion of smuggling Obviously neither case has anything to de with the boundary question. If wrong has been done, through superfluous zeal on the part of the coast-guard vessels, or from any other cause, it should be repaired. But however that may turn out, such incidents connected with Venezuela's coast guard cannot affect the merits of her controversy with England over the ownership of the disputed land.

Her Lines and Her Skin. We listen with the respect due the dispassionate soberness of science to the conclusions of London Engineering on the victorious Defender:

"We have received a sample of the bronze plates which the under-water portion of the Defender's hul was formed, and we are confirmed in our opinion that her victory was due to the resourcefulness and originality of her builder, who, casting saide the traditions of boatbuilding, boldly adopted the best material he could find. The same material was prought to the notice of the designer of the Valkyri before she was built, but was not adopted by him Possibly the question of expense had something to do with his decision, but the America Cup is not to b

Engineering writes holding in its hand a glittering piece of the manganese bronz which constitutes the Defender's skin. We have not the slightest disposition to underestimate the superiority of this metal as a hull for racing yachts over the wood of the Valkyrie. Probably more important still was the aluminium forming the Defender's upper portion, and giving her above water a lightness wholly unequalled. But, in our opinion, the Defender was endowed with speed over the Valkyrie more through the lesign of her hull than through either or both metals of which she was constructed.

Throughout the long rivalry of narrov beam and broad beam, keel or centreboard. with the victory continually inclining toward breadth, many a yachtsman must have felt that some day genius would take hold of the former type and carry it to the front. This is what HERRESHOFF, the genius, undertook in the case of the De fender, and he "struck it."

We commend the reasoning of Engineer ing, though, to the passionate lunatics on its side of the water still engaged in spread ing the ill-mannered unsportsmanship of Lord DUNKAVEN over the sport of yachting.

FREDERICK SMYTH is an experienced capable, and eminently just man, a sound lawyer and a strong character. Few men in this community or in any other possess in the same degree of perfection the qualities of a discerning, an upright, and a fearless magistrate and Judge.

Put him on the bench of the Supreme Court. He is worthy of it. He will be an honor to it. He is learned, especially in the criminal law. And he is "rich in saving common sense."

We have never charged the Spanish com mander who is now at the head of the royalist army in Cuba with being guilty of deeds such as were perpetrated there at the time of the last nsurrection by the butcher VALMASEDA. His threats have been as sanguinary as were those of the butcher, but he has not carried them out. Possibly he may not deserve much credit for that, as the insurrectionists have not given him the opportunity of following the practices of his in amous predecessor. They are more cautious though not less bold, in their movements, and are more on their guard against falling into his hands, and have not at any time permitted him to capture a large number of them in the field.

Yet, if any credit is due to Marshal MARTINES CAMPOS, we stand ready to give it to him. There s some reason to believe that he prefers th policy of pacification to that of savagery, that he has urged his Government to grant reform to Cuba, and that he has once or twice attempt ed to enter into negotiations with the men

whom he has been unable to crush. He is not

mattet than VALMASEDA WAS. He has ascertained from the Cuban leader that they will accept nothing less than inde pendence, but that, as soon as this is conceded there will be an end to hostilities against Spain The demand is reasonable, and the concession of it would be both politic and reasonable. The best thing that the Marshal commanding in Cuba can do under the circumstances is to prosent the case to his Government, with a rec mmendation that favorable action be taken upon it.

A gentle, generous, and gifted spirit passed from among us yesterday morning in the death of EUGENE FIELD in Chicago. He was born in St. Louis in 1850, and his education, varied and ccurate as it was, was gained more in news paper offices and in the practice of the literary rofession than in the University of Columbia f which he was a graduate. He was essentially gentleman and a poet; but as a many-sided journalist " He touched the tender stops of various quills

With eager thought, warbling his Dorig lay." Much careful study of classic models, and especially of the Roman poet, Horace, had refined his taste and sharpened his ear, so that a coarse thought or a rufflanly sentiment was impossible to him; and in all his writings we do not believe that a line can be found which h

would have wished to blot, had his last hou

been lengthened out, so that he might have

tried first to set his house in order, instead of

passing away peacefully and unconsciously, as We join with the uncounted throng of his friends in bidding him a last and a sorrowful farewell, and in grieving that we can never

press his honest and manly hand again.

With the San Francisco, under Capt. SHEPARD, and the Marblehead, under Capt. O'NEIL, in the Mediterranean, all the naval force practically needed there by our Govern ment is at hand, however the disturbed affairs of the Levant may turn out.

If she chews gum and giggles when she is a young woman, she will giggle and chew gum when she is married.—Chicago aribinse.

We do not think so. We are of opinion that any amount of evidence could be obtained that most of the unmarried women who have the habit of chewing gum, perhaps ninety per cent. or more of them, give up the habit after they are married, if not before marriage. The habit of gum chewing is a girlish habit that seldom women who have reached middle age, and cerainly does not exist among elderly matrons. We have a letter from a "Reformed Gum Chewer," who testifies that the habit is easily given up when a new affection takes possession of the mind.

It is safe to speak in very nearly the same was about the girlish habit of giggling, a habit, by the way, which is kept in check by all welltrained daughters. We venture to say that few those young women who may be addicted to the habit, which is a habit that must be contradistinguished from natural, solid, and good laughter, will be likely to indulge in it overmuch after marriage, or when they have the cares of a family. They may laugh, and that very heartily, when they are merry, and what sound can be pleasanter to a man's ears than the happy laughter of a happy woman at any period of life? But giggling is another thing. Marriage itself is too serious an affair to be giggled at, and few women will feel disposed to giggle when overtaken by the responsibilities of

matrimony and of the household.

The Chicago Tribune holds the opinion that a swain should not marry a damsel who chews gum or giggles. We regard this opinion as destitute of sense. We say, let the fellow marry her if he is in love with her, and he will soon find out that plenty of her girlish habits have been cast off forever.

The severe setback received in Switzers land by the project for centralizing military tonal rights in that republic. The general proposition of unity of control is sound when applied to the operations of troops in war, and Switzerbut that is not identical with taking away, in the ordinary routine of affairs, the present de gree of cantonal control over the forces. As the little republic has a military establishment extraordinary in relative magnitude even among the powers of Europe, the objections felt to centralizing control can be understood. It is a case in which a Government project has been defeated by the popular vote.

The notion that the Katahdin was purposely made to run at a rate less than seven-teen knots, in order that, being rejected, she could be sold to Venezuela or to the Cubans, is ingeniops, but thin. Apart from the utter lack , of evidence that she was not made to do her very best, it is known that she had never made, in preliminary trials, the required seventeen knots, with her weights on board, and in a run forth and back over a measured course, with all influences of wind and tide deducted. Besides, why should her builders deliberately throw away the sure sum of about \$1,000,000, payable and in part paid by our Government, for the chance of a sale to the Venezuelans or the Cubans, supposing that this could be accomplished? Would not that bird in the hand

It is not at all to be assumed that the Katahdin will finally be rejected. Her speed of 16.15 knots was no doubt greater than that of TEGETHOFF's flagship when it rammed and sunk the Red'Italia at Lissa and than that of many other vessels which have produced similar results by accident or design.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUX—Sir: The recent New Jersey case of a woman found guilty of being a common scold, and condemned to the modern equivalent of the cucking stoo', seems to me to be a case of gross njustice. This woman at her worst could never have seen half or a quarter as much of a noise and nul sance as Dr. Parkhurst. Why is he not indicted as a common male scold (communis ricutor)? No san jury would fall to find him guilty. LAWYERS' CLUB, Nov. 2.

Star Gazing in the Annexed District. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: While reading THE SUN I am always on the lookout for something fresh witty, and good, and when I get an article like that on "The Shrinking of a Notoriety," or that mag-nificent definition of oratory which you gave in the same issue, I cut it out, and, after reading to a number of people, I put it in my little scrap book.

Now, your article on "Deacon linekett and Cas-stopeta" has set me a-thinking. I wanted to know if that "peculiar bright star." whose twinkling Deacon Hackett can see even in the daytime "through the racgetten see even in the daymen through the celling," is the Democratic Star. In the hope of settling the question i turned to page 31 of the "Story of the Stars" (published by D. Appleton & Co., and there read "Cassfopela comprises several prominent stars which form a group resembling the letter W or the letter W, according to the time of year at which they are viewed." they are viewed."

Now I am more puzzled than ever. Can it be that

W. M. stands for Warner Miller and that the words

"according to the time of year at which they are

viewed." refer to Republican opinions upon the Sunday

liquict question?

A DESCORATE ASTROLOGIS.

WILLIAMSERIBGE, NOV. 4.

. From Newspaperdom. I consider the New York Sus the best great daily newspaper, first, because it prints the news, and prints it as it should be printed-unvaridshed, unprejudiced, and without exaggeration; second, because it always uphoids right, despite public sentiment and clamor; third, because it is American,

WILLIAM LIEB, y (N. Y.) Record. Publisher Sullivan county (N. Y.) Rec

Her Picture. From the Brooklyn Life. You wish to see the photograph Of her I love, you say. All right, old fellow: now don't laugh. Here is a fine array. Three-quarters profile, braids and curis; in gowns for street and ball. What's that you say? They're different girls? Of course. I love them all?

Well, entre nous, to end this chaff, There's one I love the best; Ah, no, my boy, her photograph Is not here with the rest. Nor would it profit it you to seek Mong treasures laid away, the sent for it about a week liefore her wedding day!

CUBA AND DANIEL WEBSTER.

How That Great American Maintained the Right of the United States to Succou All Struggles for Liberty Like Its Own TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read

with the greatest interest the various arricles which have appeared from day to day in THE Sus on the question of the present Cuban revolution. It is true that your newspaper was alone, during the Cuban insurrection of 1868-78, to proclaim itself the champion of liberty against misrule and oppression. Now that the struggle is renewed, having, this time, the enpress, I beg to address to you these few lines, coping you will give them the hospitality of your columns as coming from one who has al-ways endeavored to live up to that high standard of Americanism of which you are so able

an exponent. The attitude of the present Administration in respect to Cuba is not only incomprehensible, but sadly un-American. Can it be that the President and his Cabinet ignore the history of this country? Let them turn to that history and they will not find a single parallel upon which to rely—nothing to sanction their service action to Spain!

In 1850, at the close of the attempt at free dom of the Hungarian patriots under Kossuth, Mr. Hülsemann, the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, had communicated to Daniel Webster then Secretary of State, a note emanating from his Government protesting against the steps taken by the President of the United States to ascertain the progress and probable result of the revolutionary movements in Hungary and complaining of some expressions in the instructions of the former Secretary of State to Mr. A. Dudley Mann, a confidential agent of the United States, as communicated by President Taylor to the Senate on the 28th of March of that year. I will quote from the answer of the great Amer-ican statesman to Mr. Hülsemann, dated Dec. 21 1850:

can statesman to Mr. Hülsemann, dated Dec. 21 1850:

The Government and people of the United States, like other Intelligent Governments and communities, take a lively interest in the movements and the events of this remarkable age, in whatever part of the world they may be exibited. But the interest taken by the United States in those events has not proceeded from any disposition to depart from that neutrality toward foreign powers which is among the deepest principles and the most cherished traditions of the political history of the Union. It has been the necessary effect of the unexampled character of the events themselves, which could not fail to arrest the attention of the contemporary world; as they will doubless fill a memorable place in history. But the undersigned sees further and read-orders at posterior origin in those great decas of responsible and popular covernments, on which the American constitutions themselves are wholly founded, they could not but e manand the warm sympathy of the people of this country.

c minand the warm sympathy of the people of this country.

Well-known circumstances in their history, indeed their whole history, have made them the representatives of purely popular principles of government. In this light they now stand before the world. They could not, if they would, conceal their character, their condition, or their destiny. They could not, if they so desired, slut out from the view of mankind the causes which have placed them, in so short a national career, in the station which they now hold among the civilized States of the world. They could not, if they desired it, suppress either thoughts or the hopes which arise in men's minds, in other countries, from contemplating their successful example of free government.

from contemplating their successful example of free government.

Couldn't, the United States may be pardoned, even by those who profess achievence to the principles of absolute governments if they entertain an arden't affection for those popular forms of political organization which have so rapidly advanced their own prespertly and happiness, and enabled them, in so short a period, to bring the recountry and enabled them, in so short a period, to bring the recountry and constitution of the civilized world. Neartheless the third for the country and constitution of the civilized world. Neartheless, the United States have abstained at all times, from each of interference with the political charges of Funger. They cannot however, fall to cherish always a lively interest in the fortunes of nations strangeling for institutions like their own. But this sympathy so far from being necessarily a hostile feeling toward any of the parties to these great national strungles, is quite consistent with amicable relations with them all. And, further:

But when the United States behold the people of foreign countries apontaneously moving toward the adoption of institutions like their own, it surely can-not be expected of them to remain wholly indifferent spectators.

adoption of institutions like their own. It surely cannot be expected of them to remain wholly indifferent spectators.

** It is the right of every independent State to enter into friendly relations with every other independent State. Of course, questions of prudence naturally arise in reference to new States, brought by successful revolutions into the family of nations; but it is not required of neutral powers that they should await the recognition of the new Government by the parent State. No principle of public law has been more frequently acted upon, within the last thirty years, by the great powers of the world, than this. Within that period eight or ten new States have established independent governments within the limits of the colonial dominions of Spain, on this continent, and in Europe, the same thing has been done by Belgium and Greece. The existence of all these Governments was recognized by some of the leading powers of Europe as well as by the United States, before it was acknowledged by the States from which they had separated themselves. If, therefore, the United States had gone so far as formally to acknowledge the Independence of Hungary, although, as the result had from which no benefit would have resulted to either party, it would not, nevertheless, have been an act against the law of nations, provided they took no part in her contest with Austrie.

And further, answering the remark of Mr.

And further, answering the remark of Mr. Hülsemann that "if the Government of the United States were to think it proper to take an indirect part in the political movements of Europe, American policy would be exposed to acts of retaliation," the great American answers in this dignified and forcible language:

* * As to this possible fortune this hypotheti-cal retaliation, the Government and people of the United States are quite willing to take their chances and ablied their destiny. Taking neither a direct nor an indirect part in the domestic or intestine moveand abide their desitiny. Taking neither a direct nor an indirect part in the domestic or intestine movements of Europe, they have no fear of events of the nature alluded to by Mr. Hillsemann. It would be idle to discuss with Mr. Hillsemann those acts of retallation which he imagines may possibly take place at some indefinite time hereafter. Those questions will be discussed when then arrive, and Mr. Hillsemann and the Cablinet at Vlenna may rest assured that, in the mean time, while performing with atrict and exact fidelity all their neutral duties, nothing will deter either the Government or the people of the United States from exercising, at their own discretion, the rights belonging to them as an independent nation, and of forming and expressing their own opinions, freely and at all times, upon the great political events which may transpire among the civilized nations of the earth.

Such was the imposing language of one who

among the civilized nations of the earth.

Such was the imposing language of one who had at heart the Frinciples upon which this nation was founded. What would have been his language if, instead of an European people, struggling for its liberty, he had countenanced an American people, distant only ninety miles from our shores, attempting to shake, with the most ardent patriotism and self-sacrifice, a yoke of foreign tyranny, oppression, and virtual enslavement such as only the history of Spain, that stronghold of the Inquisition, can furnish One word more. In regard to the incredible "onlinon" of Attorney-General Harmon and the still more incredible action of the President in securing the postponement of "Cuban Day" at the Atlanta Exposition, I cannot abstain from quoting again the great statesman:

If [free speech] is a house-bred right—a fireside privilege. If has every been suited in the control of the president in the control of the president of the preside

Irom quoting again the great statesman:

It [free speech] is a home-bred right—a fireside privilege. It has ever been enjoyed in every house, cottage, and cabin in the nation. It is not to be drowned in controversy, it is as undoubted as the right of breathing the air and waking on the earth. It is a right to be maintained in peace and in war. It is a right which cannot be invaded without destroying constitutional liberty. Hence this right should be guarded and protected by the freemen of this country with a jealous care, unless they are prepared for chains and anarchy.

Ax American

AN AMERICAN. NEW YORK, Oct. 28,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your paper of recent issue had a communication concerning the Columbian Liberty bell from several prominent and representative women. The heading of this article read: "The Liberty Bell Question-What Is the Mat

Inasmuch as I designed this bell, and it was cast at

our foundry. I can easily set this matter right

First, there is very little "question." notwithstanding the fact that a writer named G. Wilfred Pearce in a recent issue of Tax Sux misrepresented the composition and the casting of the Columbian Liberty bell. This bell was made exactly as was publicly and repeatedly an nounced, and it was not founded twice. The first and only casting was successful, and, as stated, there was no thought of recasting the bell, which is recognized by thousands and thousands of competent and honest personal extremely handsome in appearance and supplies the stream of the successful object, being of metal not salitable for bell composition and tone, were represented in the casting by simple fillings, so that, while each and every gift was recognized in this grand bell, the quality of the metal was in no way impaired. We have given Mr. Pearce the same opportunity to correct his misstatements concerning this bell that some other writers, speaking in the same strain, were very gind to accept. We shall certainly drag him out, althous; lithas thus far been difficult so find him, for such abuse as he heaped upon the Columbian Liberty bell, and his direct carge against our personal character and business reputation must have correction by him, if would have been erry tors or founders of this bell the exact facts concerning its easting prior to the publication of his communication. The teell was not made in a corror, but the time the bell was founded, and know just what the time the bell was founded, and know just what the time the bell was founded, and know just what metal was used in its composition, and that it was not recast.

The very pature of this writer's article shows a only casting was successful, and, as stated, there was

The very nature of this writer's article shows a malicious spirit, and we ask you to have this answer published, and published early, because we are frequently met with the statement that the Columbian Liberty Bell was not east successfully and was not cast in the manner publicly announced.

We are abundantly able to maintain our position as founders, but we fully believe that The Sux does not willingly lend itself to the abuse of business and the marrepresentation of character. Yours truly, TROY, N. Y., NOY, 4. CLINTON II, MENERLY,

Against Sham, Cant. and Humbug.

From the Anti-Monopolist. There is one genuine newspaper, THE SUN, which has done yeoman's service in its exposition of such self-seeking reformers as Sham, Cant, and Humbug,

One of the Chicago Ungertalaties, From the Chicago Record.
"Hi, there, kid, what's yer name?"
"Don't know."
"Why don't you know?"
"Ma got married again yistiddy."

FRESH GOLD FIELDS

The Latest Information from the New Auriferous Region in South Africa

Most of the speculation in South African mining stocks, which has become such a wild crase in Europe, is confined to the mines and prospects of the Witwaters Rand, in the south part of the South African Republic. The great gold fields to the north of this republic, however, have been taken into account in the recent estimates of the future productivity of the country. These northern fields are in Matabeleland and Mashonaland, the first of which was practically forbidden ground to all white men untill the results of the recent Matbele war opened the vast country to European enterprise. The second region, which adjoins Matabeleland on the east, was first traversed by Montagu Kerr about ten years ago. He told the writer, later, that he did not believe there was anything in Mashonaland to attract white enterprise, which illustrates the fact that pioneer explorers are now and then deceived as to the real value of a corntry. A few of the latest facts about the gold discoveries in these northern regions are given in this article.

If the mining claims that had been pegged out in Matabeleland and Mashonaland, up to last September, were placed side by side they would form a belt 1,600 miles long. This gives some idea of the extent of the gold fields, though nobody yet knows how far they stretch, away to the north. Nearly 60,000 claims have, thus far, been located. Not a great deal of development work has yet been done. Very few shafts have been sunk. The hopes of the miners, therefore, are largely hased upon the very encouraging promise of the surface scratchings. There is not a particle of doubt of the great extent of the auriferous ledges or resels, as they are called in South Africa. Experts who have gone to Matabeleland from this country and Australia say they never saw so much visible gold as is found there. There is no doubt of the marvellous richness of the surface quartz. But what is the real value of the reefs? Will they piach out or will they pan out well far beneath the surface? The experts say, concerning this important question, that it is most improbable that the auriferous quarts lies only on the surface. It would be unprecedented if all these reefs were to pinch out, and if a small fraction fulfil their wonderful promise the prosperity of the country is assured.

So far everything seems encouraging. Development work has been carried on with much energy during the past summer and the results thus far seem to confirm the highest expectations of the miners who went into raptures over the first prospects.

Is is a curious fact that in Matabeleland very little original prospecting has yet been done, and very few claims have been pegged out on virgin reefs. Nobody knows who the ancient miners were that covered this country ages ago with their diggings. But there is still plenty of trace of their work. It was very imperfect. They secured only a part of the outrop gold, and the miners of to-day have simply pitched upon these ancient workings upon which to exercise their industry. In this way the ancient prospectors did a good turn for the modern miner. gives some idea of the extent of the gold fields, though nobody yet knows how far they stretch.

the ancient prospectors did a good turn for the modern miner.

The work is further advanced in Mashonaland, because the country has been opened two or three years longer. The surface indications are about the same in both rexions, but in Mashonaland quite a number of mines have been considerably developed, and it is fourfit that the richness of the ore extends far below the surface. As yet, however, the output has been small, and for an excellent reason. Is costs enormously to bring anything into the country. Nearly all the goods and machinery have thus far been transported nearly a thousand miles by ox wagon. The freight charges on nearly everything taken into Mashonaland are on an average about three times the value of the articles. Only one large quartz crushing mill has yet been taken into the country, and it cost \$50,000 to get it from Cape Town to the mines where it is now at work.

The validrand from Heira on the Indian

mill has yet been taken into the country, and it cost \$50,000 to get it from Cape Town to the mines where it is now at work.

The railroad from Beira, on the Indian Ocean, to Mashonaland is pushing forward. It has now been extended clear across the fly belt, which was so fatal to oxen that freightage, up to this time, has been practically cut off by the much shorter route from the Indian Ocean. Another railroad from Cape Town is pushing on toward Matabeleland, and will ultimately be extended to Fort Salisbury, the capital of Mashonaland. These facilities will work a revolution in the progress of mining and other development, and neither region will have a fair chance to become prosperous and develop its great mining and agricultural resources until the railroads reach them.

There are extensive farming and grazing lands, the climate has been proved to bahealthy, and there is no doubt a great future before these large territories, which are just beginning to be turned to the uses of civilized peoples. They are, however, no place for white laborers, for the natives are willing to work and supply all the unskilled labor needed, and as the gold is all extracted by quartz crushing, there is no chance for placer mining.

GOV. MATTHEWS'S ATLANTA ORA-

It Will Now Be Delivered in Philadelphia. PRILADELPHIA, Nov. 3,-The Atlanta Exposition managers intended having a "Cuban Day." They secured the Hon. Claude Matthews, Governor of Indiana, as the orator for the day, and official announcement of the fact was made and published throughout the whole country. The week following President Cleveland's visit to the Atlanta Exposition an officia announcement was made that "Cuban Day" was off-indefinitely postponed, revoked, suppressed as it were—and the distinguished Governor of a State that furnishes Presidents and Vice-Presidents was reluctantly informed of the fact: consequently his oration, prepared with

Vice-Presidents was reinctainly informed of the fact; consequently his oration, prepared with great care, could not, under the circumstances, be delivered in Atlanta—the home State of Hoke Smith.

The old Philadelphia Brigade, which was commanded by the Hon. Edward D. Baker, Senator from Oregon, until his death at Ball's Bluff, believed it would be a grand thing to have their old army comrade, Gov. Matthews, deliver his oration on "Free Cuba" in Philadelphia, and upon the day the smoouncement was made that "Cuban Day" at the Atlanta Exposit a had been postponed indefinitely, the brigade officers wrote to Gov. Matthews, obtained his promise to deliver his oration under the augices of Gen. Baker's old command, and on Thursday evening, Nov. 21, in the Academy of Music, within the shadows and the inspiration of Independence Hali, in the city of Pennand Franklin and Robert Merris, the eloquent Indiana Governor will deliver an oration on "Free Cuba," that for diction and eloquence and force will'remind the old veterans of forty-eight battles of the eloquence, pathos, and patriotism of their loved commander, "Father Baker," as the "boys" of his old command endearingly named him.

Gov. Hastings has generously and in a manly

him.

Gov. Hastings has generously and in a manly spirit tendered the olive branch to Senator Quay in a special invitation to the Senator and Mrs. Quay to accompany the Governor and Mrs. Hastings as their guests to the Atlanta Exposition next week, and before their return love and peace and harmony will be so completely welded and double-riveted that it is safe to predict that no more family quarrels in the political household of Pennsylvania will occur during Gov. Hastings's term, which expires January. cal household of Pennsylvania will occur during Gov. Hastings's term, which expires January, 1899, or during that of Senator Quay, which ends March 4, 1899. "Blessed is the peacemaker, for he shall inherit the earth" and public office in contentment.

Thus it is while Cleveland is digging an impassable chasm between the President and the Governor of Indiana, Senator Quay and the Governor of Pennsylvania have filled up the chasm between them and have strewn it all over with flowers.

THANKSGIVING DAY, NOV. 28.

President Cleveland Issues the Customary WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.-The annual Thanksgiving proclamation was issued by the President

The constant goodness and forbearance of Almighty lod, which have been vouchsafed to the American people during the year which is just past, call for their sincere acknowledgment and devout gratifude. To the end, therefore, that we may with thankful hearts unite in extolling the loving care of our Heavenly Father, I. Grover Cleveland, President of

hearts unite in extolling the loving care of our Heavenity Father, I. Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart Thursday, the 28th day of the present month of November, as a day of thanksquiving and prayer, to be kept and observed by all our people.

On that day let us forego our usual occupations, and its our accustomed places of worship join in readering thanks to the giver of every good and perfect gift for the bounteous returns that have rewarded our insorts in the fields and in the busy marts of trade, for the peace and order that have prevaled throughout the land, for our protection from pestlence and dire calamity, and for the other blessings that have been showered upon us from an open hand.

And with our thanksgiving let us humby beseech the Lord to so incline the hearts of our people unform the lord to so incline the hearts of our people unform the lord to so incline the hearts of our people unforms that will continue to utilis mercy and protecting care, galding us in the path of national prosperity and happiness, enduing us with rectitude and virtue, and keeping alive within us a particule love for the free institutions which have been given to us as our national heritage.

And let us also on the day of our thanksgiving each charity let us show the sincertity of our gratitude, in witness where of I nave hereauth eat my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Twin Brothers Wed Twin Sisters. From the San Francisco Chronica.

BAN LUIS OBISPO, Oct. 26 .- A double marriage took place to day near here having rather peculiar fea-tures. Two young men. Hillis and Willis Truesdal, and two girls, Nora and Zora Graingher, were the contracting parties. The boys are twins and so are